#### CONTINUED FROM PIFTH PAGE

seeson Theo, upon the serrows of Thy servants, for whom an prayers are delivered. In Thy wisdom Thom have been fit to visit them with trouble and bring distress upon hom. Remember them, oh Lord, in mercy! sanctify the fatherly correction to them; endue their souls with actionce under their affliction and with resignation to the property of the sense of Thy bodness; lift up Thy countrance upon them, and give hom peace, through Josus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

At the communion service the following impressive them was sung by the choir:

Hear what the voice of Heaven declares

m was sung by the choir:

Hear what the voice of Heaven declares
To those in Christ whe die;
Released from all their earthly cares,
They'll reign with Him on high.
If sin be pardon'd we're secure;
Death hath no sting beside;
The law gave sin its strength and power;
But Christ our ransom died.
The graves of all his saints he blessed
When in the grave he lay;
And rising thence their hopes he raised
To everlasting day.

THE FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

IF PILLYON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

Is Pulton street daily prayer meeting, which is held to large lecture room of the North Dutch church, was tely crowded yesterday, the retigious portion of the munity having flocked thither to give expression in of devotion to the overwhelming grief which the asimation of the great and good man has occasioned in hearts of the entire community. Most of the hour spent in earnest prayer to the Ruler of nations that appaing calamity which has befailen the nation in untimely death of President Lincoin might be provice of apritual good to the whole American people, be family of the deeply lamented chief of the republics tonderly remembered—that the widow and sons at be sustained by divine consolation in this terrible avenuent.

It is impossible to give the faintest idea of the paralyz g influence which the news of the President's demiss at upon the minds of this particular class of our fellow tisens, who are accustomed to look at events from a re gious standpoint. The language of the poet is expres we of the feelings of the people:—

Every one seemed to experience relief by expressin self-feelings to others, and thus forcibly suggested the mething lines of one of the ancient poets:— O take me in a fellow mourner with thee, 1'Il number groan for groan, and tear for tear, And when the fountains of thy eyes are dry, Mine shall supply the stream and weep for thee.

BOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE JEWIS

SYNAGOGUES.

The news of the amassimation of Abraham Lincoln aving reached this city on the Jewish Sabbath it can be early imagined that the sad feeling that prevailed mong the American people, of whom the Jews form by means a small fraction, also spread into the places of Foreign of the Israelites of this city.

At the usual time of attention divine service the syna-

At the usual time of attending divine service the syna-logues were opened, and were soon filled by worshipers. I realing of gloom and sadn'rs pervaded the hearts of all, and the services were proceeded with in a most solemn and unusually impressive manner. The features of the

in black.

In thick, the choir were changed for the sul strains chanted on the Day of Atonement.

Ov. Dr. Adler attempted to say a few words of plant to his congregation, but was himself so much

respondence to the congregation, but was nimest so much overcome with grief that, a ter an earnest, impressive prayer for the government and the nation, he was combiled to desist.

At the conclusion of the service the whole congregation spontaneously arose and said the "Kadisch," the prayer ordain d for the nearest deceased relative only. Upon the countenances of all present a look of grief and personal affliction was depicted.

Open the countenances of all present a look of grief and personal affliction was depicted.

At the Broadway Synagogue, in lieu of the usual prayer for the government, the Rev. S. M. Isaacs briefly and impressively addressed the congregation, speaking of the appalling calamity that had befailen the nation in the foul murder of its good, whe and beloved Chief Magistrate, and in the assassination of the greatest statesman of the ace, Mr. Seward. He reflected the gloom and despondency that were universally felt, as the terrible melligence burst upon the nation at the hour when public gratitude was effering up to Heaven for the brilliant prospect of speedy peace and reunion. There was not a lover of liberty, but would mount the country's loss. He would not attempt to pierce the function, which now seemed so dark and threatening, in view of the death of our good President. In the hands of God trus the destiny of the nation. The reverend gentleman then offered a fervent and earnest prayer that God would less the United States, and be with the people in their lower of trial, and so direct the mind and counsels of the puncessor of Abraham Lincoln that he might safely pilot he ship of state through the perils and storms that throatened its safety.

The congregation were visibly affected during the adverse and minister and auditory were moved to tars.

The congregation were visibly affected during the ad-trees, and minister and auditory were moved to tears. The usually impressive services of the day were rendered here than ordinarily solemn by the sad and mournful effections excited by the appalling death of the lamented resident.

At the Nineteenth street Synagogue. the Nineteenth street Synagogue the sad event wa nunced by the minister, Rev. J. J. Lyons. A highly ressive prayer was then offered up to the Throne of a by the minister for the repose of the soul of the

This was followed by the Markar Newhomos—prayers we the dead—being the first time in the history of Jidamin America that these prayers have been said in a wish house of worship for other than one professing y Jewish religion.

In nouse of wearant for other than one postering Jawish religion.

I the Brasi Jeahurun congregation, in Thirty-fourth et, Rav. Dr. Raphail addressed the congregation very, a savely upon the misfortune that had be allon the niry. The services were also of a solemn character, a the Attorney, Norfolk, Fourth and Clinton street, in fact, in every synagogue, some mark of respect padd to the late President, the congregation genery uniting in prayers to the dead.

## THE COURTS

The government buildings in Chambers street, within which the United States Circuit and United States District rts, the United States Commissioner's and Marshal moss are held, were draped with the habiliments an tignia of mourning, so universally displayed throughbut the city. The one sad topic in court room and office in the irreparable loss which the American people has numained in the "great taking off" of the Chief Magis sustained in the "great taking off" of the Chief Magisgrate of the nation at the very time that his existence
was most essential to the peace and future happiness and
dignity of the country. The f arful extent to which the
fastigns of the murderer reached in the attack upon the
wenerable Secretary of State, and the imminent extremal
in which they have placed his life, and that of
fir. Fredrick W. Soward, the Assistant Secretary,
of course formed part of the mournful subject
which could not be dismissed from men's minds.
At eleven o'clock Judge Betts and Judge Senedict took
their seats on the bench of the United State Circuit
Court, in which a number of promisent gentlemen of
the bar assembled, all feeling deeply, and conversing in
anxious tence of the dreadful calamity which had fallen
topon the land.

pon the land.

As soon as the Judges had taken their seats United states District Attorney Duckssov addressed the bench as allows:—An event of so startling a solemnity to the staten suggests, I doubt not, to your honors the professy of tills court now adjourning.

Et United States District Attorney Surra—I second the

Models.

Judge Barrs—The Court accepts the motion, and sade to the same to be entered on the minutes. This most will stand adjourned till Monlay morning next. In mentalsky afor the adjournment of the court the afficas of the United States District Attorney, United states Marshal, United States Commissioners Betts and for the day, by order of the chiefs of the re-

SUPERION COURT -- GENERAL TERM.

ort, a great calamity, the magnitude of not fully appreciate, has fallen upon the shich we cannot fully appearance in the United States, just eleated to the second term of office, our leader during fourcars of an almost unheard of civil war, which he had
carly brought to a triumphant and honorable concil,
tion, has been struck down by the band of an assessin,
but yesterday all rejoiced in the prospect of peace;
he flag of our country was feating ever
wery tower and housetop in the hand,
and Abraham Lincoin, true to his ever generous neture,
yest considering how to assuage the wounds of war, to
ical tenderly with the erring, and how to temper mercy
with justice. To day all these flags are at half mast, and
he heads of the people hang low. It seems to me as if
he clock of the world had been set hack and the shadow
in the dial receded. But let us, amid all the horror of
his great orime, be calm; let us act as a great and
houghful people should. Let us trust in God,
who has been with us thus far. I know that
your Honer on the bench and the members
of the bar here present feel indisposed to
trensact any business on this day of national calamity,
and I do therefore move that the court adjourn.
Chief Justice Rowsmov—The Court, in common with
the community, out is into the deep and general grief,
and I am at a loss to choose the proper words to express
the feelings of myself and associates at this blow which
has so sudd-nly failen upon us, the more so became it is

m at a loss to curous support and associates at this blow was ings of myself and associates at this blow was sudd-nly islien upon us, the more so because it is y in circumstances so awni and sudden to know fast to turn our-eyes. Whether we look at the depo by a family of its head, by a nation of its chief vee, the leader and controller of all its measures the leader and controller of all its measures are unnatural and desperate rebelling.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS ige Barnard issued an order adjourning the court unt

SUFFEME COURT, CHAMBERS, April 15, 1865.
This branch of the court stands adjourned to Tuesday morning, April 18, at half-past nine o'clock, in consequence of the death of President Lincoln. All motion and orders returnable on Monday stand adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th of April.

the first time within the memory of the old

ing and with craped flags. In front of the Old Bower, theatre was displayed a portrait of the lamented Presi-dent, with this inscription, which was universally ap

this matter. A meeting of the association was hastily alled. A resolution was adopted, requesting that no per-formances be given until further notice, and Mr. Wheat-ley sent down to the papers and withdrew all the theformances be given to the papers and withdusen ley sent down to the papers and withdusen atrical advertisements.

In the meantime, Superintendent Kennedy issued the following order, which had been forestalled, as we have seen by the voluntary action of the managers them.

GENERAL ORDER. New YORK, April 15, 1865. 

ntil after the burial of President Lincoln.
You will see that this regulation is observed within aur precinct.

J. A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Police.

LECTURE BY MISS EMMA HARDINGE. Miss Emma Hardinge, at the solicitation of a numi citizens, has consented to deliver an oration on the nation's great calamity, at Gooper Institute, this after noon at three o'dock. The public are invited, and we doubt not the lady will do ample justice to her subject.

THE REBEL EWELL ON THE PRESIDENT'S MURDER.

The rebel General Ewell, accompanied by his adjutar ajor Campbell Brown, passed through this city between live and six o'clock yesterday morning, en route from Washington to Fort Warren, Boston. The General wa taken to the Soldiers' Rest, Fourth avenue, to breakfast. While there he learned of the assasination of Prisident Lincoln. It is said he was unaffectedly shocked by this intelligence, and declared it was the worst event that could have happened just now for the South as well as the North.

THE ETNA DETAINED-FULL ACCOUNTS TO BE SENT TO EUROPE.

The Inman steamship Etoa, having on board the Euppean mails, was detained yesterday by special reques om Washington, for the purpose of taking out ful despatches relating to the greent murder of the beloved Chief Magistrate of the nation. The flags of the Etna were at halfmast during the day.

BO'ARD OF ALDERMEN.

A GENERAL SOLEMNIZATION PROPOSED.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting. Reso tions appropriate to the sad occasion were drawn u and agreed to, and touching allusions were made to th ubject of the nation's grief.

Alderm an JEREMIAN spoke of the general respect the Alderm an JEREMIAN spoke of the general respect that had been growing up of late with regard to President Lincoin; of the endersement by the people of his policy, and of his humane programme with regard to the defeated traitors. He contrasted the great future that only yesterday seemed opening up before the nation with the dreadful slyss which was now yawning beneath our feet. Alderman Rysss dwelt in a similar strain upon the great national loss, and referred to the deep and general grief prevailing among all classes.

Alderman Joses (Chairman) urged the duty of bowing to the Divine will. While this dire calemity had spread grief and despondency over the whole nation, it was yet to be hoped that God would guide us in His own way and direct us in the right.

th MENTISO OF THE BULENCHEATION COMMITTEE.
The committee was composed of Aldermen Ottiwell, remish, Shannon, Van Voorhis and Gedney, with unclinen Houghtalin, Lent, Green, Robinson and inkman. The committee met and organised by ferman Ottiwell being appointed chairman, William the motion of Councilman Wm. Lent it was resolved, as the co-operation of the Chamber of Composed at the Chamber of Chamb

## THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Sketch of the Life and Services of the

ham Lincoln. his high position more by the force of circumstances—on curring to the most eventful age of the country than by a establishment there has been no departure from it. his genius and talent, Abraham Lincoln the regretted by Upon it all other measures, military and political, have the nation as a good and bonest man, who has been an binged, and to it all have adapted themselves. The war

During the same term of service

thle conflict platform," and which is alm

prophetic of the events now nearly accomplished. The passage is as follows:—
We are now far on into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy that agitation has not only not cease d, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not coase until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and hardyfee. I do not expect the house to fall—but I described—I do not expect the house to fall—but I described—I do not expect the house to fall—but I described—I do not expect the house to fall—but I described—I do not expect the followed it will be come all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will a rest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall res in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become all one and the lawful in all the States—old as well as new—Nord as well as South.

sch anxiety. His assurances that the administrat property and peace of the South, and that he had no right inder the constitution nor any inclination to inter The order was effectual, however, in closing up the fere with the domestic institutions of the States, were numberless little concert halls about town, over which be received everywhere as assurances that there would nd straightforward language of the message, heartly gave their support to his administration. His hands were still urther strengthened, soon after the inauguration, when, on the fall of Sumter, the country rose as one man in the ublime enthusiasm of the bour to his support, and at ce furnished him the men and means which, before he oric death-exactly four years subsequently-enal im to virtually conquer the giant rebellion which had been begun. From that moment until the hour which it was called upon to mourn his assassination t ation has nobly and bountifully supported Mr. Lincoln's asures. From that time forth he has continually in reased in popularity, until, at the time of his death, h ras held high in the popular esteem, which has bee fully displayed by the national mourning at the news of This esteem was won by his firmness, con stency and honesty of purpose and conservative spirit political measures. The military measures of the country received their character from the political policy, and the war changed character, the armies changed hands, as th nation under the skilful leadership of Mr. Lincoln gradually advanced to the support of those more radical measures which be found it necessary to inaugurate as the ountry became deeper and deeper involved in the struggle for existence. Circumstances beyond Mr. Linwhich should be pursu d in all its details with out modification. He could only act cautiously, be read; all times to do the best thing for the greatest good of the greatest number, keeping firmly to the one greatend of crushing the rebellion and preserving the The first really radical change in the policy of the Administration was appounced by the promulgs pation Proclamation," in which, in the event that the ilitary measure, declared forever free. The country was ort lived vitality given to the nearly defunct oppor was to go into effect the nation bad iven in its adherence to the policy, and ever since ha iders in adopting the very same policy of warfar Union armies, changed almost immediately. The men in the field and the people at home became imbued with new spirit. In 1888 he had declared that the govern exist, but cease to be divided." He led the people, , 1863, that it should be all free, the people joine hands with him and agreed that slavery should the nation might be saved. To day this policy is in full force, and does not die with him. The President dies,

This policy, as connected with the fixed purpose of the nation to restore the integrity of the Union, is the chief eature which characterized Mr. Lincoln's administraon Until its inauguration the government was, as it was then asserted by its enemies in arms and the opposition party at the North, without a system of policy other than the determination to restore the Union. The first two years of Mr. Lincoln's administration were devoted his measure to that sad. From the moment of the firm The death of President Lincoln was announced by my visit and felithful President, and will live in the memory ha has been prosecuted with the view of the exti

but the nation lives, and lives to prosecute his policy t

remained firm in his conviction that the total extinction of alavery was the best road to therence to his policy in the strongest terms. "Any oposition," he wrote, "which embraces the integrity of

first inauguration to the first purpose, the restore

# . INAUGURATION

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON

# PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Lincoln's Policy to be Carried Out. Re.

&c.

WASHINGTON, April 15-12 M.

Andrew Johnson was sworn into office s President of the United States by Chief Justice Chase to-day at eleven o'clock.

Secretary McCulloch and Attorney General Speed and others were present.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH. He remarked :-

"THE DUTIES ARE MINE. 1 WILL PER-FORM THEM, TRUSTING IN GOD."

Particulars of the Inauguration of President Johnson. WAMIINGTON, April 15, 1865.

Secretary of War, sent an official communication to Hon Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States leath of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be per

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agree ble to him to have the proceedings take place at his come in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrange Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact and r

aired to the appointed place, in company with Secretar McCulloch. of the Treasury Department; Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. Montgomery Blair, Sens ors Foot, of Vermont; Ramsay, of Minnesota; Yates of Illinois; Stewart, of Nevada; Haie, of New Hampshire and General Farnsworth, of Illinois.

by the Chief Justice of the United States in his usua colemn and impressive manner.

lemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which howed his carnest sense of the great responsibilities suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech n which he said :-- "The duties of the office are mine. will perform them. The consequences are with God emen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the so-lemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good healt and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are entered upon him. His manner was solemn and dientfied, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying

rill take his first preclamation to the American propie. It is expected, though nothing has been definitely etermined upon, that the funeral of the late Presiden Lincoln will take place on or about Thursday next. It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposite in the Congressional Cemetery

WA HISTON, April 18, 1868. The Cabinet meeting lasted three hours. The new President was present, and stated to the meeting his intention of correcting out the policy which had been income

Mr. Johnson has appointed Wm. Hunter, Esq., ch

ad been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and

### THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Sketch of the Life and Services of Andrew

of attending school. It is even said that during ne remained until his tenth year. At that as r acquiring his letters he asked the owner for loan of the book he had so often heard completed his apprenticeship and removed to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a neighborhood and courted her. Mr. John errible tirade of abuse, and said, "You triffing, worth oes. This was her fortune. In utter de-

In May 1896, he returned to Raleigh, where he procure ork, and remained until September. At this time he emoved to the West, taking with him his mother, who vas entirely dependent upon him for a support. ped at Greenville, Tenn., and engaged in work. Re-ning there about a year he married, and soon after stopped at Greenville, Tenn., and engaged in work. went still further West. Failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced busied the higher branches. The only time he ould devote to his studies was in the dead of night; but orgetting the fatigues of his daily work in his thirst for owledge, he overcame all the weaknesses of nature, and apidly acquired a good fund of information In 1828 Mr. Johnson was elected to his first office as alderman of the village. His satisfactory acquittal of himself in this In the latter year he was elected Mayor, and held that osition for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the took a bold stand against the measures of internal im provement proposed by some members, on the ground hat it would entail upon the State a burden The measure meeting the popular approval, in the elec-tion of the next year (1837) Mr. Johnson was defeated In 1839 he was again a candidate. His predictions is position to the internal improvement bills baving beer calized, he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large of the democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting on the stump some of the leading Whig crators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate In 1843 he was elected to Congress, serving by successi re-elections until 1853. During his career in that office he admicated the bill for refunding the fine imposed upor General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee after an exciting canvass. He was re elected in 1855 after another spirited contest. At the expiratio of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elect to the Senate of the United States for the term ending March 3, 1863. He, however, never completed his terr United States Military Governor of Tennesses, with the rank of brigadier general, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the please the President, or until the loval inhibitants of the State should organize a civil government, in accordance will the constitution of the United States. The designation the constitution of the United Stales. The designation of General Johnson for the position was considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his pe-cultar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own The Governor, by the acceptance of the office necessarily vacated his position as Senator

Mr. Johnson's administration in Tennessee was very cherally approved, though it had some enemies. Unc him, and with the assistance of the armies operating to Tennessee, order was restored in many sections of the were protected.

tional republican convention as the candidate of the party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. In his lett of acceptance, in the following month, his expres views were, in the main, in harmony with the settle opinions of a majority of the thinking minds of the

On March & last Mr. Johnson was regularly inaugu rated as second to the good man whose death we lament. Since, Mr. Johnson's induction into office as Vice Pre sident he has not been called upon to act in an official capacity, but a brief review of his carear may enable us to draw some inferences in regard to his Siness for the vast public duties about to devolve upon him. He was born and reared amid the lowest poverty. It is evident if he had been without natural abilities of the rarest quality he never would have risen, particularly so high, him tanglet even the rudi ments of an English education, as least trained him up to love the truth, work hard, and

mew something about books, he was fairly started the road to learning. Though Mr. Johnson is no scholar the sense of books, his experience and observaave taught him more valuable less knowledge of men and strong common

ent voice have reached them, but the monster of the people. Had the attempted it a mob won new his power over the people; and they were o the people would rally around him-that he could pre P. Nicholson, his colleague in the United States nate; Andrew Ewing, Langdon C. Haynes and a hose orator," his opponent the first time he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and who said, in the Bell and Everett Convention in Baltimore, that merly shone in the same sphere with him will be ried beneath a mausoleum of infamy, his will shine enerations yet unborn.

At a meeting on April 3 at the War Department,

ashington, after the reading of the despatches from he front of our victorious armies, announcing the fall of We give Mr. Johnson's remarks on that occasion as n exponent of his views upon the troubles which en

son. We give Mr. Johnson's remarks on this occasion as an exponent of his views upon the troubles which endanger the country. They were as follows:—

Being unexpectedly called on by this large audience here to address them in reference to the victories which have been announced by telegraph, it is a sincere pleasure to me to have it in my power to mingle with those congratulations which har inc dental to triumphs of this haracter; and perhaps I should content myself with this acknowledgues of my gratification in being called, on this auspictous occasion, to mingle with you in your rejoicings in this the hour of our country's triumph. But it may not be entrely out of place for me to state that at the commencement of this iniquitous rebellion; I was one who entered the service, not as a three months, a six mouths, a twelve months or a three months, a six mouths, a twelve months or a three years man, b t as one enlisted for the war or during the struggle for the suppression of the rebellion; and I trust it will not be considered egotistical for me on this occasion to allude briefly the what was my position at the beginning of the rebellion. In the Senate of the United States, when the coaspiracy was matured, and Senators were retiring from their seats, when I was called upon to say what i would do in the matter, my reply was that General Jackson, while President of the United States in 1832 and 1833, declared that traitors abould be hung as high as Hamman's gallows, and then put his toot upon it and crushed it out. That old man now sleeps in the tomb, and were it possible to communi ate intellig noe to the dad, and reserved. The union of the States must be preserved. When asked what I would do, I said I would arrest them as traitors, commit them as traitors, and hand shake off the habiliments of the dead, and again reterate that memorable sentence, that "The union of the States must be preserved." When asked what I would do, I said I would arrest them as traitors, and hand a proper served. When asked what I would and imper ous class when we see that their city was entered by color of troope? In this great cause of human freedom it is the pride of my life that I have been permitted to participate in labors that have, under God, tended to achieve this glorious result. And while I have been laboring to remove this disturbing element from the country, I trust I may be permitted to say I have labored equally well for the emancipation of the white man as for the sable sons, and acknowledge the supremacy of the constitution and obed ence to the law. We have intelligence by the telegraph that or flag waves in triumph over the dome of the Confederate Capitol. May not I be permitted, on this occasion, to indulge substantially in the language of another, in referring to the Stars and Stripes of our country, which now wav is in triumph, that it may continue to rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in his coming, and may departing day linger and play upon its sample folds. But I did not intend, gentiemen, to speak or occupy you much half so long as I have, and I will now, in conclusion, tender you my sincere thanks for this menifestation of regard and respect thanks for this menifestation of regard and respect that you have displayed in calling upon one who so Ittle expected it on the present occasion. But permit me, in conclusion, to propose three cheers for the President of the United States, his cabinet officers, and the gallant officers, and especially to the soldiers, whe have fought our battles and schieved the victories out of which comes this day's rejoicting. I would say, in this connection, that while the functionaries of our government have done much in carrying out the war, that it is the peoply that have constituted the former, and through their functionaries have put down this, the most gignatic rebellion the word has ever seen. My opigion is, it at the work of destiny, and I am compelled on this occasion to recur to the old ad apparadus saying, or, so considered by some, that "the voice of the people is the v Mr. Johnson's remarks were received with

With efficient counsellors, and acting upon the profound sentiment of his inaugural, "The duties are mine; will perform them, trusting in God," we have every right to expect Mr. Johnson will fill the unexpired term his lamented predecessor with honor to himself and glory to the nation. Relying upon this, upon the virtue our armies and the devotion of the good people all recently enacted the finger of God pointing to unseen ngers, warning us by His terrible presence to beware treacherous hand rendered powerless by the deninion of right, raised in the dark to avenge the humilieion of pride, and prosecute at our backs further infamy,

## MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1866. ant arrived in this city late last night, on his ray to New Jersey, but was intercepted on bis way to oturned to Washington immediately.

Buntinoton, N. J., April 15, 1868.

Lieutenant General Grant left Burlington for Washingon at six o'clock this morning. MRS. U. S. GRANT.

Arrival of General Grant in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 15-2:15 P. M. Lieutenant General Grant arrived here from Philadelhis, on a special train, about two o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the President's house, ntenant General Grant, soon after his arrival here,

met President Johnson and the Cabinet, and after a full and free conference issued orders for the arrest of ex-Judge John A. Campbell and ex-Mayor Joseph Mayo, of Richmond, whose enlargement by General Shepley ho had never approved. The proposed freedom of transit between this city . A

Richmond, and many other projected trade feelt ica, have all been suspended during the pending thre aga he failed to have tions which are now going forward.

General Weitzel bas been permanently surperseded in the command of the it partment of Richmond by General straightforward in his dealines with every one. By bent, of General Grant's staff. He leaves to more at Examine the duties of the position.